

S A F

- Beyond the beating furge his course he bore,
With longing eyes observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or safe sequester'd bay. *Pope.*
2. Free from hurt.
Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've
brought it out safe and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*
3. Confronting security.
To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous,
but to you safe. *Phil. iii. 1.*
- Ascend; I follow thee, safe guide, the path
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*
4. No longer dangerous; reported out of the power of doing harm.

Banquo's safe.
—Ay, my good lord; safe in a ditch: he lies
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Our great forbidding safe, with all his spies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A buttry; a pantry. *Ainsw.*
SAFECONDUIT. *n. f.* [from *conduit*, French.]
1. Convey; guard through an enemy's country.
A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a safe-
conduit for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

2. Pass; warrant to pass.
SAFE GUARD. *n. f.* [from *safe* and *guard*.]
1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to
the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and
do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our safeguard. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in safeguard of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors. *Shaksp.*

The smallest worm will turn, if trod upon;
And doves will peck in safeguard of their brood. *Shaksp.*

Cesar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the
opinion that there should be in him little safeguard for his
friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities,
than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, defended from them, have, by the bless-
ing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in
the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection
and a safeguard to that altar, at which their ancestors mini-
stered. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Thy sword, the safeguard of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convey; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the
possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.
On safeguard he came to me. *Shaksp.*

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a safeguard or
pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the
two houses. *Clarendon.*

TO SAFEGUARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to pro-
tect.

We have locks to safeguard necessities,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shak. Hen. V.*

SAFELY. *adv.* [from *safe*.]
1. In a safe manner; without danger.
Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all
the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as safely
to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and safely shroud around;
But none pretumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.
God safely quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travel,
to the gladdening of your highness with an heir. *Shak. H. VIII.*

SAFENESS. *n. f.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger.
If a man should forbear his food or his business, till he had
certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must
starve and die disputing. *South's Sermons.*

SAFER. *n. f.* [from *safe*.]
1. Freedom from danger.
To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,
Shall the with safety reach her pristine feat,
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete? *Prior.*

2. Exemption from hurt.
Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think. *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. Preservation from hurt.
Imprison him;
Deliver him to safety, and return. *Shak. King John.*

SAFFLOW. *n. f.* A plant.
A herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for
scarlet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SAFFRON. *n. f.* [from *saffron*, French, from *saphar*, Arabick.] It
was yellow, according to Davies in his Welsh dictionary.
Crocus, Latin.]

S A G

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is shaped like
a lily, fitfulous underneath, the tube widening into six seg-
ments, and resting on the footstalk: the point rises out of
the bottom of the flower, and is divided into three-headed or
crested capillaments; but the empalement afterwards turns to
an oblong triangular fruit, divided into three cells, full of
roundish seeds. It hath a tuberoso root, and long nervous
grassy leaves, with a longitudinal furrow through the middle
of each. There are Spring-flowering crocuses, and those
which flower in Autumn. Their seeds are ripe about the lat-
ter end of April: the time of planting is in July. About the
beginning of September they begin to spire, and sometime af-
ter appear the saffron flowers, which are gathered as well be-
fore as after they are full-blown; and the most proper time for
this is early in the morning: the chives being all picked out
of the flowers, the next labour about them is to dry them on
the kiln: at first they give it a pretty strong heat. The charges
and profits attending the culture of saffron, have been com-
puted in the following manner: the rent of an acre of ground,
and the expence of manuring it, is reckoned at twenty-three
pounds: the value of twenty-six pounds of saffron, the com-
puted produce of an acre in three years, is, at a mean, sup-
posed to be thirty-nine pounds; and consequently the neat
profits of an acre of ground, producing saffron, will in three
years amount to sixteen pounds. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of saf-
fron. *Peasam.*

SAFFRON. *Bastard. n. f.* [from *saffron*, Latin.] A plant.
This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters;
but the seeds of it are always destitute of down. It is very
much cultivated in Germany for the dyers use, and is brought
from thence into England. As it grows it spreads into many
branches, each producing a flower at the top of the shoot,
which, when fully blown, is cut or pulled off, and dried, and
it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SAFFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.

Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the saffron face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shaksp.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had guilt the mountains with her saffron flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,
And wad her saffron streamer through the skies. *Dryden.*

TO SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.
The mind I lay by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shaksp.*

TO SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGACIOUS. *adj.* [from *sagax*, Latin.]
1. Quick of scent.
So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from far. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With might and main they chas'd the murderous fox,
Nor wanted horns to inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.
Only sagacious heads light on these observations, and reduce
them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]
1. With quick scent.
2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being
sagacious.

SAGACITY. *n. f.* [from *sagacitas*, French; *sagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickness of scent.
2. Acuteness of discovery.
It requires too great a sagacity for vulgar minds to draw the
line nicely between virtue and vice.

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what
connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the
extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of
it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our
study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of
after-ages. *Locke.*

SAGAMORE. *n. f.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme
ruler. *Bailey.*

2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE. *n. f.* [from *sage*, French; *sage*, Latin.] A plant of which
the school of Salerno thought so highly, that they left this
verse:

Cur moriatur homo cui salvia crescit in horto.
It hath a labiate flower, consisting of one leaf, whose up-
per lip is sometimes arched, and sometimes hooked; but the
under lip or beard is divided into three parts, bunching out
and not hollowed at the clare: out of the flower-cup rises the
pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which af-
terward become so many seeds, which are roundish, shut up in
an husk, which before was the flower-cup: to which may be
added, that the flamina do somewhat resemble the os hyoides.
Miller.

By

S A I

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear
ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *sage* the hard'n'd cheek the prest'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [from *sage*, Fr. *sage*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to rest,
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came. *Fairy Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage. *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of
gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess
Yourself such *sages*; yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heav'nly visions Plato held. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *n. f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence.

SA'GITTAL. *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A future fo called from its resemblance to an
arrow.

His wound was between the sagittal and coronal futures to
the bone. *Wise's Surgery.*

SAGITTARY. *n. f.* [from *sagittarius*, Latin; *sagittaire*, French.]

A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a
bow and quiver.

The dreadful sagittary
Appals our numbers. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*

SA'GO. *n. f.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK. *n. f.* [from *sai*, Italian; *saique*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel
proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID. *præterite* and *part. pass.* of *say*.

1. Afore said.

King John succeeded his said brother in the kingdom of
England and duchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL. *n. f.* [from *sail*, Saxon; *seyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on
the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under sail. *Shaksp.*

They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the main sail
to the wind. *Acts xxvii. 40.*

The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her light and flying sails. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way
With his broad sails, about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ship; a vessel.

A sail arriv'd
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Adij. Cato.*

4. Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armada of collected sail
Is scatter'd. *Shaksp.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found
two thousand six hundred sail. *Raleigh's Essay.*

A feigned tear destroys us, against whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand sail. *Denham.*

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the
sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred sail, that at
the end of the Summer they should see a fleet of his of five
hundred sail. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. To strike SAIL. To lower the sail.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strike
sail, and so were driven. *Acts xxvii. 17.*

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

Margaret
Must strike her sail, and learn a while to serve
Where kings command. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

TO SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the sailing waggons. *Mort.*

2. To pass by sea.

When sailing was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts.*

3. To swim.

To which the stores of Cæsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they sail
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,

S A I

As is a winged messenger from heav'n,
When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

TO SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.

A thousand ships were mann'd to sail the sea. *Dryden.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime the sails
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SAILER. *n. f.* [from *sail*.] A seaman; one who practises or under-
stands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no
sailors. *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The passing winds through their torn canvas play,
And flagging sails on heedless sailors fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good
sailors, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbutnot.*

Full in the openings of the spacious main
It rides, and lo, descends the sailor train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SAILYARD. *n. f.* [from *sail* and *yard*.] The pole on which the sail
is extended.

With glance to swift the subtle lightning pait,
As split the sailyard. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SAIM. *n. f.* [from *saim*, Italian.] Lard. It still denotes this in
Scotland: as swine's *saim*.

SAIN.

Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *sain*. *Shak.*

SA'INFOIN. *n. f.* [from *sainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. f.* [from *saint*, French; *santus*, Latin.] A person emi-
nent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worship and thy saints for aye. *Shaksp.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to saint seducing gold. *Shaksp.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villainy
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil. *Shaksp.*

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, be-
cause they say an hypocrite may imitate a saint in all other
particulars. *Addison on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to sway,
Heroes to fight, and saints may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
The saint sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

TO SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints;
to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of these wretches still owned, and
their persons sainted, by a race of men of the same stamp? *South.*

Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a
shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never sainted. *Add.*

Thy place is here, sad sister; come away;
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a sainted maid. *Pope.*

TO SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a shew of piety.

Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SAINTED. *adj.* [from *saint*.]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee,
Often upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day the liv'd. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

2. Holy; sacred.

I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted,
By your renoucement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint. *Shaksp.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthron'd gods on sainted hills. *Milton.*

SAINT JOHN'S WORT. *n. f.* A plant.

This plant hath a fibrose root: the leaves grow opposite by
pairs at the joints of the stalks: the flower-cup consists of one
leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expanded: the
flower consists of five leaves expanded like a rose, having many
flamina in the centre surrounding a conical ovary, which be-
comes a three-cornered pointed fruit, and is divided into three
cells, containing many small seeds. There are thirty species
of this plant, of which the four first sorts grow wild, and the
rest are exotics. The first sort, called common Saint John's
wort, is used in medicine. *Miller.*

SAINTLIKE. *adj.* [from *saint* and *like*.]

1. Suiing a saint; becoming a saint.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Glo'st'd over only with a saintlike shew,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. Resembling